

## PHYSICAL LABOR.

[From the Education Reporter.]

### DIVISION OF LABOR.

In my last I suggested a few thoughts on the necessity and beneficial results of the division and the extent to which it is actually carried.

I then considered only the greater quantity and superior quality of the products. To these we should add the time gained for the cultivation of the mind.

Where there is no division of labor, of necessity the calls of appetite and feeling will furnish employment enough but when this system prevails, (if wants be not multiplied as fast as the means of gratification which is far too apt to be the case,) ample time may be afforded for the culture of the intellect, after furnishing all the materials, which conduce to man's comfort or happiness. And as to the superfluities and luxuries and elegancies of life, let them come in for their share of attention "last" and "least." The order should be—the necessary—the useful—the elegant.

Now if it be true that the division of labor does thus conduce to the convenience and comfort of the whole, (and I think it must appear) and if there be such a mutual dependence and connexion, who does not see that there of right ought to be a kindred feeling of brotherhood and common interest pervading all their ranks and occupations? who does not see that all are members of one great social body—and that if one member suffers, every other must suffer from sympathy with it. The real interest of men then is an undivided interest—

Whatever advances the interest or an individual of a community, without diminishing the happiness of its other members, advances that whole community. And on the other hand, no one rank or occupation (I speak of honourable and necessary callings) can be depressed below its proper level, without drawing down with it the interests and prosperity of kindred ranks. In short, no individual in the pursuit of his lawful calling and the use of honest and honourable means, can suffer loss or pressure, without diminishing sensibly the happiness and prosperity of the community of which he is a member. I mean not to imply that any man should leave his own proper business, and becoming "a keeper of other's vineyards, keep not his own." The most direct and the surest way no doubt to promote the public good, is for each man to mind mainly his own business, or in vulgar phrase, "to lookout for number one first."

But there is, I apprehend, a proper medium between a meddling "busy body in other men's matters," and a niggardly, contracted selfish, furtherer of private ends to the entire exclusion of others' interests and happiness, if not positive violation of others' rights.

There is to my mind not only a meanness, but a mistaken, perverted idea of private interest, in the conduct of such an one. The shafts of malice and envy are aimed at their neighbors, but they recoil upon themselves. There is meanness in it—for that surely is a contemptible ambition, which seeks not to raise itself, but to depress others—whose object is to pull down, not to build up. The injury recoils, because (if the view I have taken be correct) the greater the number of men of worth and character and of easy circumstances and the more pleasant the situation of every individual of that community. And the wound which is inflicted on the character or property of an individual is felt by the whole body and is more severe, the nearer that individual is to the vitals of the social body.

How unreasonable then and prejudicial even to private interests, is the envy so extensively prevalent in communities. Suppose, for a moment, the envious man to gain his heart's desire—the prostration of every individual and profession above him down to his own level. Let this equalizing system be carried out in its tendencies, and how far removed from absolute barbarism would that community be, where all are equals in influence, in character and rank—that is, degraded and debased in mind and person to the lowest degree of intelligence and culture that can consist with mere existence. And where too in such a community would be the needed stimulus to exertion? The nature of man is indolent and he needs the excitement of higher and nobler motives to press him onward. There must be a prize to win—an object to attain. Even our holy and self-denying religion recognizes such a principle as this; and to the Christian are presented the most exciting—elevating motives that can stimulate a rational soul. Now take away from life all ends to gain—all rewards of aspiring effort—and you will have equality with a witness—such equality as burrowing hares and moles possess. But it is not principally between the different divisions of the mechanic arts, that these feelings of dis-

union and discord arise. "I feel rather chagrined to be sure" says an envious man "that my neighbor is clambering up the steep of wealth or preferment so fast: but he works for it; he is none of your dandified, starched-up gentlemen." And here is the mark, at which most of the shaft of envy and malice are aimed at. There seems to be with some a feeling that nothing is labour but the mere exertion of limb and muscle. And the scholar may break down his constitution and entail upon himself wan and hollow cheeks, pale and sunken eyes, feeble and debilitated limbs by too intense application, and yet be branded by such an idle do-nothing drone in the hive—an unnecessary incumbrance on society. But when the mechanic trades have retired to the embraces of "tired nature's sweet restorer," and to the enjoyment of that "sleep, which to the labouring man is sweet," many a hapless votary of science is "consuming over books the midnight oil," or vainly seeking

"That dull god  
That now no more will weigh his eyelids down  
Or steep his senses in forgetfulness."

And all this toil is endured and this restlessness induced for the sake of ameliorating the condition and elevating the character of sleeping thousands around him. For however much the ignorant may rail at the pretended (as they say) benefits of science, and how gratuitous soever, they may say, is the assumption that classes of men exclusively devoted to science and morals and religion are necessary parts of the social system, it is too late in the day to pretend that science and scientific men have not opened more widely the old fountains and discovered new sources of social, domestic and personal bliss.

The difficulty lies here. The discoveries of science are not like improvements in the arts. The philosopher who discovers some moral or physical truth, of immense importance to man, admitting too of a thousand times more extensive application and beneficial practical results than Arkwright's mill, or Fulton's engine, has no means of securing to himself and heirs the proceeds of his discovery. He cannot define and model and secure by patent to "himself his labor and assigns."

And often times, because of the very simplicity and extensive application of the principles of science, which but for the "patient thought" of some Newton might have lain buried in the rubbish of things forever, the hapless discoverer is doomed by a cold hearted world, who recognize none but perfectly defined rights, to feed on an empty fame—"to spend his labour for that which is not meat, and his toil for that which satisfieth not." Add to this the weight of responsibility that devolves on the educated man, and the "increasing of sorrow to him that increaseth knowledge," the incessant racking of the brains to bring out ideas for the instruction and gratification of his fellow men, and above all, the desolation of soul, that comes over many a luckless wight when, as the poet has happily expressed it,

"You beat your brains to see if sense will come  
Knock till you're tired, there's nobody at home."

Sum up "these and all the thousand nameless ills, that to the man of science one incessant struggle render life," and malice will abate its venom, and envy cease to wound. The division of labor in the learned professions conduces as much at least to the public good, as the variety of mechanic trades. Indeed let the interests of learning and law and medicine and religion be left to mere chance—to a race of uneducated quacks, who like the fabled centaurs can be at the best but half-men, and ignorance and anarchy and natural and moral pestilence would soon desolate our land.

PHILANTHROPOS.

## MISCELLANY.

### UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.

A MAN falls into a dispute with his neighbour, touching an account, or any of the other matters of interest or feeling which men from the beginning of the world have been prone to dispute about. The parties discuss the question with each other, and pass through all the gradations of temper—from amiable civility to angry hostility—which are usual in oral polemics. They part in most inflaming wrath, and the claimant, before he has digested the venom of his spleen, runs to his counsel, tells his story in his own way, forgets those facts which are against him,—relates the rest with that sort of exaggeration which is natural to a party,—undertakes to prove the whole case as he has stated it,—and asks for legal redress. After such an examination of the statement (necessarily a most imperfect and inadequate examination,) as the counsel can on such an occasion, a suit is accordingly instituted,—the trial comes on,—the plaintiff's witnesses are heard, they reduce in a great degree the colouring which the par-

ty himself had given; the defendant's witnesses prove many new facts, which totally change the complexion of the case,—it is decided in favour of the defendant, and the plaintiff ever after complains of—THE UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.

The fault, it is evident, was in himself. If he had told the truth in the first instance, he might have saved his money, time and temper. We recollect to have heard of a juggler who had the curious faculty of enlarging his chest, so as to make a difference of twelve or fourteen inches in the circumference of the upper part of his body—and alarmed an eminent tailor, by being measured for a coat in his contracted form, and expanding himself when it came to be tried on. The party who misleads his advocate, acts like the juggler. The suit which would have exactly answered his purpose, as his case appeared when it was laid before counsel, pinches him most uncomfortably in the region of the pockets, when a posterior mass of facts comes to be added at the trial. The difference is, that the juggler understood his own practical joke, and did not complain of the clumsiness of the tailor, or the uncertainty of his art.

It certainly sometimes happens that a party willfully misrepresents to his counsel the facts upon which his claim or defence is grounded; but the case more frequently occurs of which we have above sketched an instance, where the misrepresentations is not willful, but such as arise from natural bias and prejudice, when a man forgets the true duties of his legal adviser, considers him rather in the light of a judge, than an advocate—and labours to give him such a statement as will convince him that the client is right, rather than one which may enable him to give correct and judicious advice. The party deceives himself first, and then his lawyer.

From what principles of human nature does this arise? From very obvious ones, which we do not now stop to explain. The phenomenon is not of rare occurrence; it is to be met with in the various scenes of life. How often does it happen that the greatest difficulty which the physician has to encounter, is that of obtaining from the patient a candid statement of his symptoms?

At the present day every man has a fling at the uncertainty of the law.—Yet upon investigation it would appear that in at least nine cases out of ten, the uncertainty complained of, is not in the law, but in the facts to which it is to be applied. The law has sins enough of its own to answer for,—defects sufficiently abundant,—contradictions,—doubts even absurdities, which ought to be removed or amended,—but, with all these, we repeat that, in proportion to the number of disputes which arise between man and man, there are very few cases, in which, if facts were clearly ascertained, any respectable member of the profession could not without hesitation say what would be the law.

The event of LITIGATION is indeed almost always uncertain: the LAW rarely so. Nor could any plan be devised for destroying this quality of litigation. If the most minute, distinct, and intelligible rule were laid down for every variety of possible circumstances, (which, by the by, never has been or can be done,) there would remain sources of uncertainty almost as fruitful as those which now exist. For all what would be the rule of law proper to be applied in any case, would depend entirely upon the facts, and those facts must be proved by human testimony, and to the satisfaction of a human tribunal; the testimony and the tribunal being both human, therefore both fallible:—the former liable to incorrectness or incompleteness occasioned by intentional falsehood, imperceptible bias, or defect of memory—the latter (throwing out of view wilful error as of rare occurrence,) equally liable to misdecision from prejudice, misapprehension or defect of judgement.

These are faults not of this or that particular system, but of human nature. They will be entirely cured, whenever mankind shall be rendered perfect in honesty, memory, apprehension and judgment, but not till then. Meanwhile, can human wisdom afford no alleviation of the evils actually arising from this source? Yes—a great deal, by so shaping the law of evidence, as to facilitate as much as possible, the investigation and discovery of the truth. The law cannot compel a liar to tell truth, nor a weak man to tell it correctly, but it may provide such a mode of extracting the testimony as shall be best suited for the detection of the first, and the correction of the second, and it may at all events take care that the natural and necessary difficulties of the inquiry, shall not be increased by arbitrary and absurd rules for the exclusion of any light which might have been useful. This is a vast and most interesting subject,—one which we have merely hinted at now, but intend to consider at large hereafter.

It is in this branch of the law, if in any, that reform, radical reform, is wanted.

In addition to this, the mode pointed out by law for the selection of those who are to decide upon the evidence when produced, should be such as may afford the greatest attainable security that they shall be men of integrity, competent learning, sagacity, and intellectual vigour.

By regulations of this kind, thus much may be effected, that the consequences of the inherent and incurable vices of all human judicature shall not be unnecessarily aggravated; but when all is done, there will remain quite enough to establish the maxims, that the event of LITIGATION must always be UNCERTAIN, and HUMAN JUSTICE imperfect.

Journal of Law.

INTELLECTUAL HABITS.—The intellectual character which dignifies or degrades manhood, is the effect of mental habits, acquired in youth.—This fact invests our early education with a fearful importance, since it connects with it the character of our whole future being. The current must ever carry with it the propensities of the fountain.

There are no miracles in the world of mind—no impressive effects without a powerful agency—no splendid achievements without a laborious, determined process. The chemist who can resolve the most subtle combinations of matter into their distinctive, original elements, was one day confounded at the grossest union into which nature is ever forced. The metaphysician who is acquainted with the delicate springs of thought, and can trace sensation to its silent source, was one day groping among our mental faculties, and stumbling over their most obvious distinctions.—The philosopher whose telescopic vision now pervades ten thousand worlds beyond the range of this, was one day astounded at the ominous changes in the moon. And the poet whose untiring spirit holds its course serene above the path of the tempest and the lightning—rings fearlessly the dim-discovered circle of time, and penetrating the awful veil of eternity—trembled once on an elevation which the eagle spurned, and which the low summer-cloud scarcely visits.—And the sailor whose voice now wakes in thunder on the startled ear the multitudes, overwhelms the opposition of senates, and shakes a continent to its shuddering foundations, was once appalled at the whispers of his own lips.

These mighty achievements of intellect are the results of indefatigable exertions—the rewards of laborious industry. We can trace their history through the seclusions, the night watching, the exhaustion, and faintness of the closet, the trembling anxieties of a first exposure, the disappointments of too ardent expectation, the rallying of baffled resolutions, the desperate struggles of mortified ambition, the slow confidence of partial success, the gathering assurances of untried experiment, the pledges and promises of distant discoveries, until reluctant victory is forced to resign itself to a determination as fixed as fate, and a perseverance as unyielding as the grave.

Without these ardent desires, exhausting efforts, and lofty, indestructible purposes, nothing truly great is attained.—We are not the creatures of happy accident; and he who looks to fortuitous circumstances for eminence, will probably faint in death before the glorious casualty arrives. A man may, perchance, without any meritorious exertion on his part, by an unaccountable turn in the tide of human affairs, be carried into power; so may a vessel without sail or rudder, be heaved by a mountain wave over the howling reef, into the quiet bay, while hundreds of others, in the same situation, are dashed to fragments amid the surge.

It is not in the constitution of things, that splendid achievements should be awarded to ordinary efforts. Extensive influence and durable fame are the hard-earned rewards of great powers diligently and strenuously applied, and that, for a course of years that will travel over the wreck of feeble purposes and faint resolves. A man may control the opinions of his household and neighborhood, with an ordinary degree of mental elevation, and yet be sensible only of his weakness when he attempts to control the moral energies of a nation. The light craft which floats the lake in safety, is the sport of the breeze.

The man who would have his influence felt in the destinies of his nation, and identify his name with her happiness, has an elevation to ascend, where every step becomes more difficult, till giant strides are taken, that would at first have mocked his utmost strength. If he seeks an easier access, life will prove too short, and you will find his grave but half way up the circuitous ascent. Our Creator has so constituted us, that ability may keep pace with necessity; and every emergency have its imperious claims answered in the effects of prev-

ious exertion. So that an object of high importance, although beyond the grasp of a single effort, is yet within the reach of combined results. This is wisely ordered; there is sufficient difficulty to keep us from indolence, and sufficient encouragement to keep us from despair.

There is no career where remote and splendid consequences are so infallibly connected with present and apparently inadequate means, as that which opens up before the candidate for literary fame. Between himself and the object which fixes his eye and animates his heart, lies a long rugged path, which he must travel with constant, energetic assiduity. He must commence early, or life will fail him. He must suffer nothing to divert his attention, or he will wander wide of his object. He must be undivided in his efforts, or he will resemble a current which, instead of sweeping on in one channel to the ocean, is divided into a number of inferior streams, and absorbed in the thirsty sands.—Washington Spectator.

### THE MAN THAT WISHED FOR DEATH.

The habit of avoiding personal danger, or the instinct that leads to the preservation of life, is so strong, that persons who are resolved on suicide, sometimes conduct in a very ludicrous manner, under the fear of that death which they are desirous of procuring.

We have heard of a story of a countryman, who had made up his mind to shuffle off this mortal coil, and only waited until he had settled in his mind the most comfortable way of dying.—Not being able readily to agree with himself on this important point, he informed a neighbor of his, whom he met with an axe on his shoulder, that he was resolved upon death, and would take it as a great favour if he would assist him in the accomplishment of his purpose. His neighbor being willing to humor the candidate for a change of worlds told him, he was just going in the woods to chopping, and that if he would accompany him, he would fell a tree upon him, and put an end to his life with very little trouble.

"I'm very much obliged to you," said the weary-of-the-world, "and shall consider myself bound to you for life. I'll go and be killed directly."

Accordingly he followed the man to the woods.—A tall tree was chosen and he was directed where to stand, so as to receive the full force of its fall.—He fixed himself on the spot, folded his arms & prepared to wait the event. The chopper began to lay on with vigorous blows, while the death's candidate kept his eye upon the top of the tree, to see when it fell. He stood very composedly for a while; but at length began to appear uneasy, and not perfectly satisfied with his prospects. And while the axe man seemed to him to redouble his blows, he kept winking and winking; he thought he perceived the tree begin to nod, and that the next moment would be his last. The cold sweat began to issue from his skin, his limbs trembled—he could stand it no longer! He took to flight, and never looked behind him until he had got at least 40 rods, when he ventured to stop. He was pursued by the axe-man, who, on coming up asked him why he ran away.

"Oh," said he, "I was afeared if I state there I should be killed!"

"I thought," returned the chopper, "you came on purpose to be killed!"

"I'm true," replied the man with great simplicity, "but I forgot that. Oh how I trembled. If I'd staid there a minute longer I should have been a dead man. What a crash it made when it fell!"

Crash! why the tree is standing yet. I merely chopped with the head of the axe."

"With the head of the axe! do you say so! O you heating rascal! but I'll never trust you to kill me again I'll be hanged if I do."—N. Y. Constellation.

Biscuit Machines.—The Navy Board is manufacturing biscuits at Portsmouth by machinery. The first process is that of mixing the meal (5 cwt) with a sufficient quantity of water, which is accomplished in two minutes; the process is that of rolling the dough, which is placed on boards to its proper thickness; and the third and last process is passing the dough, when rolled, under the stamping machines, which will stamp the extraordinary number of 360 per minute, or 21,600 per hour. The whole of these operations are performed without the dough coming into contact with the hand or any other part of the body, and the machines perform their respective duties with admirable precision, expedition, and cleanliness, and have fully answered the most sanguine expectations of their spirited inventor.

English paper.

The British Consuls at Peru, being offended with the Government of that country, have sailed for England.



FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

FROM ANTWERP.

We are indebted to Capt. Lefavor, of the brig Amazon, arrived at this port, for a file of the *Journal d'Anvers*, from the 6th to the 22d August.

It will be recollected that the first insurrectionary movement in the Netherlands, took place at Brussels on the 25th Aug.—Not a syllable appears in our Antwerp papers, embracing nearly the whole month up to that period, from which the slightest discontent with the government could be inferred. On the contrary, the movements of the royal family are often noticed with great respect.

Among the noted French exiles in Brussels, whom the revolution will allow to re-enter France are Sieyes, a member of the first French Convention, and of the Directory, afterward a Senator of the Empire. Also, Barrere, a member of the famous committee of public safety.

Several days previous to the 9th of August, all the military posts of the city of Mons were doubled, the ramparts were furnished with cannon, and the magazines with powder, on account of the news from France.

On the 10th Aug. the trials of three editors of newspapers commenced at Liege.

On the 18th Aug. the editor of the *Courier de la Sambre* obtained a verdict against a lawyer, for a libel published in the *Namurois*.

On the 19th, the government transmitted directions to the different maritime departments, to admit French vessels with the tri-color flag, so that the government of the Netherlands was the first to recognize the new government of France.

A steam engine, employed in the water works at Brussels, exploded, on the 13th Aug. without injury to any individual.

The marriage of the Princess Marianne to His Royal Highness the Prince Royal of Prussia, was announced according to usage, at the Hague, on the 13th Aug. The second publication, and the consummation of the marriage were to take place on the 14th Sept. The King of Prussia was expected at the Hague.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.  
The ship Salem, at New York, brings London papers to Sept. 8.

Paris papers of the 5th had been received in London. The *National* says, the Russian Ambassador had received from his Court an order to inform all Russian subjects at Paris, that they must quit France within 8 days, on pain of their Sovereign's displeasure.

Hamburg papers to 4th, announce that Count Lobau, Ambassador Extraordinary from France to Berlin, was presented to the King of Prussia 30th Aug. (another account says 1st Sept.) on which occasion he delivered a letter from Louis Philip, announcing his accession to the French throne. Both accounts agree in stating that the Count was received in the most flattering manner, and received an invitation to dine with the King.

A letter from Vienna of 25th of Aug. states that M. de Metternich is said seriously to intend retiring from public affairs, and that the Archduke Charles will take the supreme direction.

SPAIN.

A Paris date of the 4th mentions that the deputation of St. Sebastian had refused to obey an order of the Spanish government, placing the Royal Volunteers and Tercios at the disposal of M. Blas Trumas, Captain General of Guipuscoa. Spanish emigrants from London, Brussels and Paris, had been flocking to Bayonne during the latter part of August, and 1200 of them were supposed to be on the frontiers. The article says:

The celebrated Paster is at Bayonne, as well as the Aide-de-Camp of Gen. Mina. General Torrejos is in the neighborhood. Gen. Vigo is going to join his companions in exile. It is thought that Mina and Quiroga are going to quit the capital of France to join their countrymen. The Spaniards assembled at Bourg-Madame are armed, as well as those at Bayonne; many of them already wear the red and yellow riband, the emblem of liberty. In short, these Spaniards are only waiting for Mina, who possesses their entire confidence. It is affirmed that, when they are all assembled, Gen. Vigo will advance toward Galicia, Torrejos and Quiroga towards Madrid, and that Mina will enter Spain by Catalonia.

TEMPERANCE.

We have heard the following facts recently stated. The first occurred in our state; the second relates to a town in Maine.

Last fall, in cold weather just as the flakes of snow began to descend, a miserable man, scantily covered with rags, presented himself to a farmer and wanted work. He had no particular employment for him, and besides, his appearance was against him; he did not want him. The poor fellow begged hard to stay till he could earn a pair of shoes, and pointed to his bare feet to strengthen his cause. The farmer pitied him, and agreed to take him—but he must drink

no rum. This was a hard condition; but cold and hunger compelled him to assent, and he began his work; though for the first two or three days, he thought he should die. By the time he had earned his shoes, he found out that he was better off without rum: he lived with the temperance man through the winter, and in the spring went home to his wife, his father and friends, decently clothed, and to all appearance a reformed man.

In one town, of 3000 inhabitants, where, a year or two ago, they used to spend \$14,000 a year, for strong drink, last year they spent only 1000. The same people used to raise \$1000 for their schools, with difficulty; put this year they voted cheerfully to raise \$1500. So much does the temperance of the fathers tend to the intelligence of the children.—*Portsmouth Journal*.

From the *New Hampshire Journal*.

"PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 13, 1830.

"The Bar and every intelligent spectator were perfectly satisfied, that Barton proved nothing on Upham that resembled smuggling any more than it resembled murder. Isaac Waldron and a discarded Clerk of the U. S. Bank who has occasionally been in Bridewell and gaol for breaches of the peace were the only persons who pretended to guess that Upham ever wrote the four letters or the memorandum in which silk is mentioned; on the other hand fifteen of our most respectable citizens, including Cashiers of Banks and a Clerk who had stood sixteen years at the same desk with Upham, and some acquainted with his writing from his youth and all for twenty years, swear that in their opinion he never wrote them. The fact that these papers have been here for six months in Cushman's hands for the express purpose of procuring witnesses to their genuineness, and that they have attempted to sustain Waldron by such a person as I have mentioned, proves clearly enough the character of the documents.—Indeed the opportunity which the trial has afforded to our citizens for a full examination of the papers satisfies them more fully, if possible, than last spring, that there has been forgery. \* \* \* the person from whom these papers came, was proved by 12 respectable citizens of the town to be entitled to no credit on oath; the counsel for the plaintiff were going further when the court said they had done enough. No one on earth attempted to sustain him. Mr. Whiden, who echoed the oath of Waldron last Spring, who attended court the first two days of the trial, and on the third, the day they wanted him, he was out of town. Upham sustained him perfectly. No body pretends, that I have heard, that any smuggling was proved, and the main argument of the defendant's counsel, was, that the documents had induced a publication which they could not call malicious.

Our friend Bartlett made a most powerful argument of three hours. It was splendid. I never heard any thing equal to it.

Mr. Sullivan's speech was able. The Jury stood 6 to 6. It is variously stated as to their politics. The most current report is that there were 9 Jackson to 3. It is said that the cause stands continued for trial at the next term.

IRA WOODMAN. Letter to the Editor from a gentleman attending the U. S. Circuit Court.

EXETER, Sept. 9, 1830.

DEAR SIR:—The trial of Ira Woodman, former Postmaster of Bethlehem, for taking from a letter committed to him as Postmaster, a ten dollar bill of the Brighton Bank, came on yesterday, before the Circuit Court at 4 o'clock, P. M. At about 6 o'clock, Daniel M. Durrell, the U. S. Attorney, observed, that the testimony was through on the part of the government. Mr. Mason, the counsel of Woodman, then stated that if this was all the Government offered, it was not necessary to proceed in the defence, the Government not having attempted to prove that there was such a Corporation as the Brighton Bank or to establish validity of the bill in evidence. Judge Story stated that this must certainly be done before the Government had made out a case. The United States Attorney expressed his surprise at this being required and remarked that he had made no preparation on this point, and moved that the case might lie before the jury until the next Monday, that he might produce the requisite evidence. This was opposed by the counsel for the prisoner, who insisted upon his acquittal. Judge Story observed, that in a case made out so strongly by the Government as this had been, as far as they had proceeded, that there was nothing to found the motion of the U. S. Attorney upon.—The Judge said there must undoubtedly be an affidavit by the U. S. Attorney, that he was surprised by this being required and that he was unprepared on this point. The Attorney asked if he must make it instant. Certainly, Sir, was the reply by the Judge. Hereupon a conference ensued between the U. S. Attorney and the counsel for Woodman, which ended in a continuance being entered "by consent," and Woodman was re-arrested by agreement of the U. S.

Attorney and his counsel, in the sum of one hundred dollars and one surety in a like sum. The former recognizance was one thousand dollars and two sureties. N. H. Journal.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

Messrs. Eaton & Severance complain with some reason, that the *Journal* was for two or three years the only paper in Maine which steadily advocated the policy of encouraging and fostering domestic manufactures by adequate government protection. The consequence is, that this truly national system, beautiful as it is in theory, and highly conducive as it is in its practical effects, to the prosperity of our country, is at this moment but little understood in this State. The attention which we have been obliged to pay to other matters, has hitherto prevented us from studying this subject as thoroughly as its importance deserves. The more we have investigated the system, however, the more deeply are we convinced that it is vitally essential to the best interests of the American people. It is obvious that at no distant day the people of this nation are to be divided into two great parties, namely, the friends and opposers of the *protecting system*. It therefore is no longer excusable, either for public men, or the conductors of the press, to remain ignorant of the merits of this grand system, or to refuse to lend their aid in disseminating what they deem to be correct views of the subject. Avowing ourselves to be, from principle and entire conviction, friends to a judicious tariff, we shall hereafter devote more attention to the subject, and will lend our aid, feeble as it may be, to the national cause. In doing this, we shall endeavor to conduct the discussion at all times with temper and fairness.

By a judicious tariff, we mean a scale of duties on imported goods, just high enough to afford adequate encouragement and protection to such articles as the situation of our own country is adapted to produce. We would grant sufficient aid to the domestic manufacturer to enable him to maintain successful competition, in our own markets at least, with the more tried and practised skill of the foreign manufacturer. In regard to all articles which our country does not and cannot produce, such as Teas, Coffee, Dye Stuffs, &c. we would go as far as any rational advocate of the *Free Trade System*. We should be glad to see the duties on such articles reduced to the lowest point which is consistent with the indispensable object of raising a revenue of some kind must be paid, or government cannot be supported; and impost duties are the only expedient to which a government like ours can safely resort for this purpose. A free people could with difficulty be brought to submit to direct taxation.

In support of our views, it would be an argument very difficult to answer, that the protecting system has for more than fifteen years been the settled policy of the country; and whoever endeavours to undermine or change that policy, seeks to substitute a state of things, the evils as well as the advantages of which must necessarily be uncertain, for one to which the country has already adapted itself, and the effects of which are generally known and understood. But we have still stronger reasons for supporting the American System. We are in favor of it, because it is in fact, as its name imports, a system emphatically NATIONAL. It is founded upon the great and patriotic principle that we ought as far as practicable render ourselves independent of foreign nations. All admit this principle to be a sound and wholesome one in politics. Can it be less so in reference to the great business of feeding and clothing ourselves? In fine, we are in favor of the American system because it is one peculiarly adapted to the wants of the Agricultural classes, who after all constitute the GREAT interest of the country. It is calculated to benefit the Farmer, more than any other class, by furnishing him with a sure market for his surplus produce.—Division of labor is essential to National prosperity. If all were farmers, there could of course be no market for produce except what foreign nations might occasionally want in a time of scarcity abroad. And if the farmer could find nobody to purchase the produce of his labor, by what means could he supply himself with clothing and the other necessities and comforts of life? Hence the importance of building up a great manufacturing interest, which employs a vast number of people, who, being unable to raise their own provisions, have to depend on the farmers for a supply.—This furnishes the farmer with a good market for his beef, pork, butter, cheese, vegetables and bread stuffs, with the produce of which he can pay his taxes, and purchase such other articles as he needs, besides gradually accumulating a competency for his support in sickness and old age. This market is a home one, which from the nature of things will be steady and permanent; while the foreign market must of necessity be fluctuating and uncertain, because liable to be interrupted or embarrassed in a thousand ways by the caprices, the jealousies, the wars and revolutions of oth-

er nations. To illustrate the importance of the American System to the farmers of our country, we need only mention the fact that the single manufacturing town of Providence, in the little State of Rhode Island, affords a market for more of their produce every year, than was ever exported in any one year to the whole British West Indies when the Ports were open! We have thus given a brief outline of our general views on this interesting topic. Hereafter we intend to pursue it in a more detailed manner. In the meantime we would request our readers to preserve for future reference and examination the article in our last and preceding numbers from Niles' Register, headed "Politics for farmers," *Hallowell Advocate*.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE U. S.

A session of this Court commenced on Friday 28th ult. and closed on Tuesday last; Judge STORY presiding.

The charge of Judge STORY was most of it extemporary, and in his usually captivating and flowing style. The arrangement was something like the following.

The great importance of a righteous administration of laws by our public officers, without party or other prejudices and prepossessions.

The enumeration of Capital offences which were nine (if we recollect) as included in the Statutes of the U. S., while there were about 160 in Great Britain.

As no Capital offence had been committed within this District since the last session, the description of such offences was concise but clear.

Post Office offences were very numerous. The circumstances under which robbery of the mail may be a capital crime were specified.

The charge was closed with a most striking and feeling description of the horrors of the *Slave Trade*, a traffic which must be viewed as one of the foulest blots on our National escutcheon and in the emphatical language of the Judge "had been the school for instruction in the first rudiments of Piracy."—The U. S. had however the honor of starting the first legislative effort in favor of the abolition of this abominable traffic.

The attendance of the HON. DANIEL WEBSTER at this Court attracted hither many gentlemen of the Bar from neighboring towns; and had it been generally known in this vicinity but a few days before the session, that Mr. WEBSTER was to be present at this Court, we do not doubt but the Court House would have been crowded to overflowing.

It was a very laudable as well as natural curiosity that induced the Athenians even in the most enlightened days of their Republic, to be so eager to catch every word as it fell from the lips of their celebrated orators, whose purity of intention and high character for political integrity gave to their eloquence an almost oracular influence even over the highly polished minds of an Athenian assembly.

It is not wonderful then that the well merited fame of Mr. WEBSTER'S eloquence should afford so powerful an attraction to public curiosity. But with many, this would not be the only incentive to curiosity. It appears as though nature had united unusual endowments in this man; inasmuch that we were forcibly reminded of *Livy's* concise and comprehensive description of *Cato*, (if we recollect the words) "In illo viro, tantum robor corporis et animi fuit, ut quocunque loco natus esset, fortunam sibi facturum videretur." [So great were his powers of body and mind; that in whatever station he might have been born, he seems to have been designed for a distinguished fortune.]

It was much regretted that neither of the causes in which Mr. W. was engaged, was of a character to call forth the eloquence of this distinguished jurist. A discrimination, and legal acumen however as exhibited in his expositions of certain law points, gave proof that his eminence as a lawyer was as much owing to a profound knowledge of his profession as to the naturally elevated character of his intellect.

The respectful and affectionate manner in which Judge Story treats Jurors, is highly gratifying, and is a matter of common observation by all who witness it.

The extra session of the supreme Court held in this town last week was wholly taken up in trying the case of the late John Ware, Esq. The case was brought before this Court on an appeal from a decree of the Judge of Probate approving the will. The question made by the appellants was insanity of the testator at the time of executing the will. Counsel for the appellants, Messrs. Spague and Williams—for the respondent, Messrs. Mason (of Portsmouth, N. H.) Allen and Boutelle. The trial commenced on Tuesday afternoon and the case was given to the jury on Saturday at sunset. The jury could not agree upon a verdict and were discharged.—The amount of property embraced in the will is upwards of \$90,000. From the great celebrity of Mr. Mason as a lawyer, much was expected from him, and we were not disappointed. His argument to the jury was marked with

great strength of intellect, showing him to be a giant in mind as well as in body. He occupied upwards of four hours in his plea. Mr. Spague, on the other side, was also between four and five hours in his argument, and fully sustained the high reputation which he bears as an able and eloquent advocate. The trial excited much interest and the Court House was crowded to overflowing.

Norri'gwick Journal.

The Observer.

NORWICH, TUESDAY, NOV. 2.

OHIO ELECTION.

The news from Ohio referring to the election which has recently closed, is certainly such as to be very satisfactory to those opposed to President Jackson's administration. It must be abundantly manifest that the present administration is fast sinking in the West. If General Jackson should be abandoned by the Western States, can his friends seriously hope for support elsewhere. It will become our Jackson brethren in Maine to temper exultation, at their recent success, with much reflection on future prospects. It cannot rationally be expected that any portion of New-England will go for a candidate for the Presidency from the West when he is run down in his own section of the Union.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

In another part of our paper will be found a well written article from the *Hallowell Advocate*, upon the American system. We beg leave to refer our readers to the subject. We shall occasionally recur to it in future numbers. The people of Oxford County are deeply interested in manufactures—they are a manufacturing people—not that there are large establishments among them; but every farmer is to a greater or less extent a manufacturer and interested in that policy which creates a home market, & furnishes home employment. We know there are those, who ridicule all efforts to encourage domestic industry and to render the nation independent of foreign traffic, but a little reflection will convince every understanding man, that those, who thus ridicule, do not wisely seek the true source of national wealth and prosperity.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

An election of Representatives to Congress took place in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts yesterday. The candidates are Gentlemen of the first respectability. There appears to be no particular excitement except in the Suffolk or Boston District. The contest there is between the manufacturing and commercial interest. Both the candidates are anti-Jackson. Nathan Appleton, Esq. is supported by the manufacturing and Henry Lee, Esq. by the free trade party. The Jacksonians probably cast their votes against the manufacturing party—we shall give the result next week.

COUNTY TREASURER.

At the Court of Sessions holden in Paris, last week, for this County the votes returned for County Treasurer were counted and ALANSON MELLE, Esq. of Paris, was found to be elected by a majority of one hundred and thirty-five votes. This election takes the office from Henry Rust, Esq. of this town, who has ably, faithfully and satisfactorily discharged its duties for the last ten years. No reason can be given for the change excepting the gratification of party. Capt. Rust does not walk in the Jackson ranks although he is by no means a partizan.

The 2d day of Dec. next is appointed by the Governor of this State, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise. We shall insert the Proclamation in our next.

THE FACTS.

Better and Better.—There are only four Jacksonmen elected to Congress in the whole State of Ohio; the other TEN are all anti-Jackson. We shall give the list of their names in our next.

The Jeffersonian of this week contains a long article from the *New York Evening Post* upon the colonial trade, going over its history, and touching here and there a point in a stile of special pleading, and giving Gen. Jackson credit for "accomplishing what was unsuccessfully attempted by Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe;" extolling Mr. McLane as a prodigy, and making out Mr. Van Buren to be a wizard. The article sounds like the language of Cambreleng. The writer, (we do not know whether it appeared as editorial) says our Government has been in the wrong in all our contentions with the British for fifteen years past on this subject. This is perfectly in character. The old New York Evening Post has taken sides with the British Government in all disputes between that Government and ours ever since the election of Jefferson. It has always been ultra-Federal; yet strange as it may appear, it seems to have become the text book of the Jeffersonian, a paper which still invidiously and habitually uses the word FEDERAL, twice in every three lines upon an average.



We shall take it as a very particular favor of the editor of the Jeffersonian, if he will publish the speech which Louis McLane, our minister to London, made in the House of Representatives in 1826 or 7 in defence of the principle of the old federal party.—Kennebec Journal.

Many of the Jackson papers, we perceive, tell their readers that New Jersey "an Adams State," has come out for the administration, as if this year was the first time the Jackson party had prevailed there; whereas they last year elected a Jackson Governor and obtained a large majority in both branches of the Legislature.—This year the election was only for members of the Legislature, and seems to have excited very little interest; the opponents of Jackson being split up by anti-masonry and local interests, acting with little or no concert.—when they choose their members of Congress we can tell better how New Jersey stands affected to the General Government. Observing men put down New Jersey as certainly for Clay.

Kennebec Journal.

In Pennsylvania the delegation in the next Congress will consist of 16 Jacksonmen, two of whom, Messrs. Ithie and Smith, were elected by the anti-masons in opposition to friends of Mr Ingham; 5 anti-masonic, and 3 National Republican. One of these three is Andrew Stewart, a member of the 20th Congress who lost his election two years ago by a large majority. In the present delegation there is but one anti-Jackson man, and one anti-mason.

There is probably a Jackson majority in the Legislature, but this is disputed.

OHIO ELECTION.—The accounts from Ohio announce positively the decided success of the Clay party in the late election—so decided as to show a very remarkable change of the public sentiment in regard to the administration.

The papers say that there is no doubt of the election of Gen. McArthur, as Governor of Ohio, and a majority, and probably nearly all of the Clay candidates for Congress.

OHIO. The late election in Ohio, according to the returns published, has resulted in favour of Clay and internal improvements. Gen. McArthur, the Clay candidate for Governor, is elected, some accounts say, by ten or fifteen thousand majority. And the Clay papers claim a majority in the Legislature.

Portland Courier.

Vermont.—The Legislature of Vermont succeeded in electing a Governor of the State on the 32nd ballot. The former Governor, Crafts, was re-elected.

The last vote stood, for Crafts 115, Palmer (anti-masonic) 72; for Bradley (Jackson) 37. The Jackson men, it is asserted, offered to vote for Palmer if the anti-masons would promise to vote for Bradley for U. S. Senator; but the offer was rejected indignantly.

THANKSGIVING DAYS. In the states of N. York and Connecticut, November 25. Massachusetts, Dec. 2.

#### DIED.

In Oxford, the 17th ult. Dexter B. son of Mr. Hoyt Pingree of Norway, aged 15 years. A few days previous to his death, he was taken with a violent pain in his knee, and in a few hours was confined to his bed, and such was the nature of his disorder, that in a short time it hid defiance to medical skill, and terminated his earthly career. But to the midst of sorrows and weeping, he left the world with composure, desiring to be absent from the body, and to be with Christ, which would be far better.—Cont. [We are obliged to omit the poetry accompanying the above—our type being in use.—Ed.]

#### \$1 Reward!

WILL be given to the finder of one QUARTER of a TICKET No. 24, 40, 44, in the Maine State Lottery, Class No. 8. The ticket was supposed to be lost in Norway or Waterford. Apply at the Observer Office.

#### NEW STORE.

AN EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, HARDWARE, & CUTLERY—COMPRISING an assortment of Locks, Latches, Screws, BRASS FIRE SETTS, Tea Trays, Britannia, Tea and Coffee Pots, Knives and Forks, HOLLOW WARE, Hemp Shoe Thread, LASTS, NAILS, Shovels, Carpenters' Tools,

#### STOVES;

together with every description of C. C. enameled, and edged Crockery; B. P. dining and Tea Sets; Platters, Cat and Pressed GLASS; Wines, Decanters, Dishes, &c.; elegant patterns of gold and edge and printed China, Assorted CRATES, &c. just opened and for sale wholesale and retail at great bargains, by

GEORGE ROPES,

Middle-Street, Portland.

CASH and a high price given for BRISTLES.

Oct. 12, 1830. 17 5w

#### WANTED,

BY Mrs. H. W. Goodnow, two Young Ladies, as Apprentices to the MILLINERY & MANUFACTURING BUSINESS.

Norway Village, Oct. 18.

WANTED immediately, in payment for the Oxford Observer, good WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BEANS, BUTTER, LARD, &c. &c.

#### G. C. LYFORD

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to his friends and the public, that he has returned to Portland and re-commenced business at the Store recently occupied by Dorrance & Brooks, being No. 7, Boyd's Buildings, Middle Street, where has just been opened a complete assortment of

#### STAPLE & FANCY

### Goods,

such as BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Sattinets—PELISSE CLOTHS—Vestings—English and French Merino Cloths—Circassians—blk. and cold R. ROY Tartans and Camlets—PLAIDS—Rob Roy Tartans and Camlets—London BORNAZIE—English and Scotch Ginghams—plain and fig'd Flannels—American Calicoes—plain and fig'd Flannels—Rattinets—blk. and cold Satin Levantines—Strip'd Levantines—blk. and cold Taffetas—changeable, fig'd and strip'd Gro de Nap Silks—blk. and cold French SATINS—FLORENCE—rich and common Fancy Silk Hdkfs—Flag Silk, Bandanna and Spitalfield Hdkfs—Silk and Cotton Cravats—Raw Silk, Valantia, Crapes, Brocade, Thibet, Cachemere, Cassimere, and Merino SHAWLS—blk. Lace VILLS, a fine assortment—blk. and white 3-4 Bobbinet LACES—Cotton and Bobbinet Laces and Edgings—Ribbons, all kinds—Irish LINENS—Laws and Linen CAMBRICS—plain and fig'd Swiss and Book MUSLINS—plain and fig'd Swiss—plain white, corded and check'd Cambrics—Linen Damasks—Birds eye and Russia DIAPEIRS—silk, cotton & Worsteds—Hosiery—blk. and white Silk Gloves—Horse Skin, Beaver and Buck Gloves—blk. Nankin and Canton CRAPES—blk. and green Italian Crapes—rich Silk UMBRELLAS—common Silk do—brown and blk. Linens—Painted and Plaid Table Covers—Domestic Cottons all kinds—Prime Warp Yarns—Batting and Wadding—Sewing Silks—Threads—Buttons, &c. &c.

1 Case Prime LEGHORNS, bought at Auction and will be sold cheap.

N. B. As it is the intention of G. C. L. to sell for Cash exclusively, and as all his stock is new and fresh, he is in hopes to be able to offer his Goods on as fair terms as any other person in Portland.

Oct. 25, 1830. 4w 20

#### NEW STORE.

#### Geo. L. Drinkwater,

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has taken the Store No. 6, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, MIDDLE-STREET, recently occupied by Rogers & Cutler, and is now opening an extensive and prime assortment of

English, French, India, and American

#### PIECE GOODS,

Just received from New-York and Boston, and offers them at 25 per cent. discount FOR CASH or APPROVED CREDIT.

Purchasers from the Country are invited to call.

Portland, Oct. 26. 20 4w

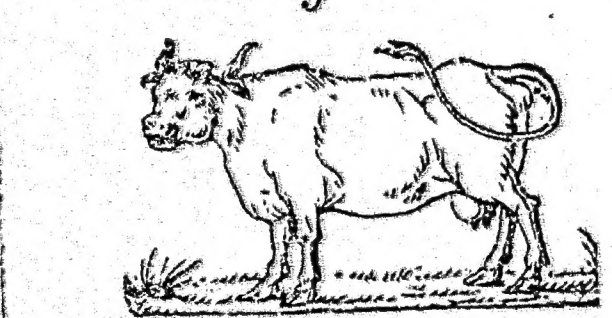
#### STRAY HORSE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 20th instant, a Brown HORSE, about 4 or 5 years old with a little white above the hocks of the hind feet. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN CALDWELL.

South Paris, Oct. 28, 1830. 20

#### Stray Steer.



STRAYED from the subscriber about the middle of July, a Brindle one year old STEER, with stagish horns of a small size. Whoever will return the said Steer to the subscriber, or give information so that he may be obtained, shall be suitably rewarded.

ADAM BRADBURY.

Norway, Oct. 30, 1830. 20

#### NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 14th instant, a two year old BULL, with a white spot on his left thigh and the tail. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

DANIEL THOMPSON.

Paris, Oct. 25, 1830. 3w 19

#### WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY, at the TAILORING BUSINESS, two GIRLS, who have already learned the trade, to whom Good wages will be given. None need apply unless good workmen. Also, three apprentices to the above business. WM. GAINS.

Norway Village, Oct. 30, 1830. 20

#### JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1.25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine.

Oct. 12.

#### REMOVAL.

#### HENRY POOR

WOULD respectfully give notice to his friends in the country, that he has removed below—to Store No. 8, Mitchell's buildings, recently occupied by Messrs. Royal Lincoln & Son, two doors below Mr. David Dana, Middle-Street.

N. B. H. P. would with much deference, acknowledge the liberal encouragement of those who have bestowed their favors—and he hopes not to be tardy in appreciating the same. STANCE, relative to the interest of both Shop-keeper and his customers.

#### 50 Bales and Cases

#### FRESH

#### Dry Goods,

JUST OPENED FOR SALE, BY

#### HENRY POOR:

CONSISTING OF PLAIDS, CAMBLETS, Lace Veils, nice CALLCOES, Blk. Sattins, Twill'd SILKS, Synshaws and elegant Changeable Silks, Merino Circassians; great stock

BROAD & HABIT CLOTHS, Merino Shawls, Double ground Laces cheap, Muslins, Gloves, Belt Ribbons, &c. &c.

#### 1500 lbs. PRIME LIVE GESE

#### FEATHERS;

2000 lbs. RUSSIA, do.

#### 10 PIECES ELEGANT

#### CARPETINGS.

Bales Ticks, Warps, Sheetings, Shitings, &c. making a better assortment than usually kept by the subscriber at any former period.

N. B. WOOL, FLANNELS, Full'd CLOTHS, and good YARNS, will be received in exchange for goods, and a liberal advance will be given on last year's prices.

H. POOR.

Portland, Oct. 23. 10w 19

#### HENRY GODDARD & CO.

HAVE removed to one of the New Stores on the opposite side, a few doors west of their former Stand, where they have received, in addition to their former Stock, large quantities of

BIRMINGHAM AND SEEFIELD HARD WARE, SHELF AND HEAVY GOODS,

including a variety of Tin'd, Japan'd and Plated Saddlery;

and will receive by the first arrival from Liverpool, a complete assortment of

#### CUTLERY.

They have also received numerous articles of this Country's Manufacture, such as Mill, Crosscut and Penon SAWS; Steel blade and Ames' SHOVELS; Harrows, Skirting and Bridle LEATHER; Girth WARE; Glass; Tacks; Brads; Hollow WARE; Brushes; Brass FIRE SETTS; and Bench PLANES; Joiner's Moulding Tooling Soap; Bad Cord; Molasses Gates; Soap; Stone Furnaces; Cotton; Sand Paper; Soap; Stone; Training GUNS; Wool and Cattle Cards; Training GUNS; Fowling Guns; Pistols and Percussion Caps; Looking Glasses; Brass hanging Lamps; and Brass and Jap'd Lamps; Whips and Whip Thongs; Augers; Ship Scrapers; Binnacle Lamps; Ship and Deck Lanterns, and a good assortment of PAINTS.

The whole embracing almost every description, and a greater variety of goods than are usually found in a Hard Ware Stock, and will be sold at such rates as will give customers no trouble from the prices of others, here or in Boston.

Portland, Sept. 14, 1830. 6w 15

#### ALMANACS

#### FOR 1831,

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by the hundred dozen, or single. Also, the

Veterinary Surgeon;

or, FARRIERY, taught on a new and easy plan,—being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most approved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of diseases—preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered.

Likewise, Writing and Wrapping Paper.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway Village, Oct. 18. 3w 18

#### Pocket Book Lost.

ON the twentieth day of August last, either in Bethel, or on the road from Bethel to Waterford, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing the following described notes, payable to the subscriber, viz: one note of nineteen dollars and twelve cents, dated Oct. 8, 1829, payable in one year from date signed by William Russell; also one note of the same denomination signed by William Russell, Jun.—also one note of \$10.37 dated August 4, 1829, payable in ten months from date, signed by Uriah Dresser, Jr. one of them for neat stock about \$16.00, the other about four dollars, both dated either in July or August 1829; also one note signed by Moses Hutchins, Jun. of about \$23.00, payable in the present month, to Thomas Watson, with endorsements of about two thirds the amount.—whoever will return said Pocket Book and Notes, or give information so that I can obtain them shall be suitably rewarded; and all persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing said notes, as they would avoid loss and trouble.

JOHN BROWN.

Lovell, Sept. 23, 1830. 17 4w

#### CAUTION.

AN attempt is making to give currency to a spurious Composition called JEWETT'S PILLS, on the strength of the high reputation of the genuine article which has been so extensively used and so universally esteemed for the last three years.

The genuine Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific are prepared from the prescription of a celebrated German Physician, and are not the formula of any Physician of this country.—The spurious Pills profess to be prepared from a receipt of a late Physician in New-Hampshire, of the same name, and on the strength of this alone, an effort is made to introduce a spurious article totally dissimilar from the genuine!

These Pills are an effectual remedy for Dyspepsia Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Headache, Costiveness, Piles, weakness of the limbs, loss of appetite, dizziness, &c.

#### NEW CERTIFICATES

That the public may judge of the high reputation of this article the following Certificates, (which among others have been voluntarily presented within the last three days) are offered for their perusal.

Certificate of Mr. Joseph Kimball.

The subscriber has heretofore been much afflicted with Jaundice, connected with dyspepsia, attended with pain in the forehead, general weakness an insupportable faintness, heart burn, and a great irregularity in the bowels, which complaints continued to increase for nearly two years, notwithstanding the use of a great variety of remedies, designed to relieve them. A few months since I made a trial of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills (prepared by H. Plumley.)

The Relief they afforded was immediate. I continued the medicine until I had taken three boxes, during which time my strength steadily increased and I now enjoy a state of health far above what I had experienced for many years.

(Signed) JOSEPH KIMBALL.

Boston, September 16,

Certificate of Dr. A. S. Grenville

Having the most satisfactory evidence of the medical qualities, and highly salutary operation of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, (prepared by H. Plumley,) in cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Disease of the Liver, &c. I would confidently recommend their use to those who may be afflicted with the above class of complaints, as an invaluable remedy.

(Signed) A. S. GRENVILLE.

Cambridgeport, September 16, 1827.]

Certificate of Dr. Baunlin.

The following is a certificate from Dr. C. F. Baunlin, a graduate in medicine at the University of Gottingen, now a practitioner of high celebrity in Cambridge, Mass.

The subscriber has tested the effects of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, in several severe cases of Disease of the Liver and digestive organs, and the result has convinced him that they are eminently calculated to subvert the purpose for which they are designed. Considering them altogether superior to those articles commonly offered for similar complaints, I would cheerfully add my testimony in favor of so valuable a medicine.

(Signed) CHARLES FREDERICK BAUMLIN, M. D.

The genuine Pills, marked and distinguished as above, are for sale by ASA BARTON, Agent, for the Proprietor, who has also for sale Jewett's Bitters, and Stomach Plasters, with a general assortment of Family Medicines. Norway Aug. 9. 12m 19

#### GRAND RESTORATIVE, OR GERMAN ELIXIR,

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Phurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, and most diseases of the Lungs.

THE fatal tendency of diseases which affect the organs of the chest is well known, and if except the acute epidemic diseases, it will be found that affections of the lungs constitute a greater share of the bill of mortality than all other diseases.

It is therefore highly necessary that persons who are affected with colds or coughs, (however slight they may appear at first,) should be particular in applying a remedy in season. A large proportion of the persons who die by consumption, and at first only affected by a slight cough, and had that been cured, they would have escaped that almost fatal disorder.

This Elixir was the discovery of a medical gentleman in Germany, who devoted a long time to the examination of the cause, nature, and cure of

#### Pulmonary Complaints

has uniformly had the happiest effects in checking, and finally eradicating these alarming diseases; and in many cases that were considered hopeless, it has wrought a perfect cure.—He for a long time kept the discovery a profound secret but for a large sum of money, was induced to sell the recipe to an American Physician who had resided several years in Mexico, by whom it was recently sent to this country.

Many certificates in corroboration of the above statements might be easily procured, but the Proprietors are so well assured of its beneficial effects that they offer it to the afflicted with the fullest confidence of its success.

For sale by

ASA BARTON, Agent.

June 21, 1830. 12m 15 2

#### Albion Corn Plaster!

THE Albion Corn Plaster softens the corn, however old and tough, and extracts it to the very roots.—The relief afforded is gentle, immediate and thorough.

The Proprietor begs leaves to submit the following case, from Mr. Stowell, who is well known to the inhabitants of this city, especially at the south end, and at South Boston, as a very respectable citizen.

#### A CASE.

Sir—I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified approbation in favor of your valuable Albion Corn Plaster. By the use of less than a box, Mrs. Stowell has been cured of a corn on each foot, which had been exceeding, ly troublesome and painful for years and I think it but justice to your invaluable preparation to add, (for the encouragement of those, who owing to repeated disappointments in the various remedies resorted to, have finally despaired of a cure,) that your Plaster cured her corns after trying other highly recommended remedies to no purpose; and what increases my confidence in the superiority of your Plaster, is the fact, that it has been used by several of my neighbors with equally good success.

(Signed) SETH STOWELL, Keeper of the Toll-house, South Boston Bridge.

Mr. T. KIDDER,

Proprietor of the Conway Medicines.

Boston, June 17th, 1829.

\* Price 50 cents.

#### SORE

#### AND INFLAMED EYES!

Others, who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ, will be able to obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application, in

#### DUMFRIES' EYE WATER.

This well established Wash for the Eye, is perfectly innocent, and gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated cases of soreness and inflammation. Price 25 cents.

#### THE TOOTH ACHES!

THIS agonizing disorder is cured in its most painful stages, by one of the most simple as well as powerful remedies known in modern practice. The

#### CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHES PILLS

afford instant relief, without inflicting the slightest injury on the teeth.—They are applied externally to the parts affected, with the greatest ease and expedition, and generally operate as a soothing lenitive to the suffering patient. Price 50 cents a box.

#### DYSPEPSIA,

OF most obstinate character, after having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparation, has been checked, relieved, and cured, in a number of instances in and about this city, by using for a short time Dr. RUFFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, AND ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

in connexion, according to the directions accompanying the Specific. It is also one of the best medicines known for Sick Headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Nausea, and Flatulences. Price of the Specific and Pills 50 cents each.

None genuine unless signed on the outside print wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CORWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9.

#### Carding Machines.

THE subscriber, is the authorized Agent for selling WISE'S IMPROVED CARDING MACHINES. These Machines are of a very superior quality, and altogether preferable to any other in use. They are less expensive, perform more and better work, will card the finest of wool, are ten'd and kept in repair easier, and require less power to keep them in operation. A credit will be given when desired, so liberal, that the Machine will earn the money it costs before payment is requested.

#### ALSO THE

#### IMPROVED GRISTMILL,

which is so constructed as to require but little room. can be tended and kept in repair much easier and cheaper than the common mill, will perform as much work, and as well, with a great deal less power. The cost is comparatively trifling as about one inured and fifty dollars will cover the expense for one run of Stones and Machinery.

Any information respecting the Carding Machines or Mills, may be obtained of the subscriber, by letter, (if post paid) or otherwise.

ASA BARTON, General Agent.

Norway Village, March 23 12m 41

#### Book and Job Printing

NEARLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.



EVERY THING IS FOR THE BEST.

[Translated from the French.]

Toward the evening of a fine day in summer, a gentleman who lived in the country took his little son with him to the top of a neighboring hill. While they were admiring the beauty of the setting sun, which made every thing around them look bright and happy, they saw a shepherd driving his flock and heard the joyful bleating of the frolicsome little lambs. The sides of the road they were obliged to travel were lined with thorn bushes and thistles; and every sheep, in passing rubbed against the briars, and lost a piece of his wool.—This troubled little William very much. "See! papa," he exclaimed, "see how the naughty thorns steal the wool from the sheep. Why does God, who is so good to every thing, let the thorns grow to do mischief? Why do not men destroy every one of them? Poor sheep! To-morrow morning I will come with my pruning knife, and I will cut down all these wicked bushes. Won't you come and help me, papa?"

Father. I will see about it, my son. But why are you so angry with the briars and thorns? Don't you know that we ourselves rob the sheep at shearing them? Instead of taking a few locks we take their whole coat.

William. But then we have need of it to make our clothes, and it grows all the better after being cut off. Besides, I have heard you say that sheep always shed their wool in summer, and it surely is better that we should cut it off, and make some use of it, than that it should be entirely lost. But these thorns do not need the wool. They do mischief without its being of use to any body.—Dear papa, do come with me to-morrow, and cut them down.

Father. Very well. We will take a walk at break of day, and then we will see about it. But, my dear son, let me caution you against saying too suddenly that things are of no use, merely because they do not happen to be of use to ourselves. Remember God is wise, and all things are for the best.

William, who thought himself a great hero because he was going to destroy the hateful bushes, could hardly sleep, so much was his mind occupied with his glorious project. He waked his father as soon as the singing of birds gave notice that morning was coming.

Both of them enjoyed the clear air and the glorious spectacle of the rising sun, and went along singing merrily, until they arrived at the foot of the hill.—William was running to the bushes to cut them down, when his father called him to stop. A great number of birds were flying round the thorns, and William's father told him to watch, and see what they came for. He soon discovered that each little bird carried away in his bill a lock of the wool which the briars had torn from the sheep. Wrens, finches, goldfinches, and robins, all went away loaded.

"You now see," said the father, "that God takes care of every thing. The thorns which you thought did nothing but mischief, furnish the pretty little birds with wool to line their nests. The sheep do not miss these few locks of wool, and the birds are made very rich by them. And now does my dear little boy wish to cut all the thorns down?"

"Ah no, papa," replied William, "I see I judged without knowledge. God is wise and all things are for the best."

A PET BEAVER.

"An old Traveller," in Poulson's Philadelphia Daily, gives the following account of a young beaver, which he himself owned:

Twenty-five years ago, in return for a piece of red worsted binding which I gave to an Arkansas squaw, she presented him with a young beaver about the size of a cat; I was pleased with the acquisition, intending eventually to present it to my old friend Peale, of the Philadelphia Museum—it had been strictly secured from its birth, but, on all occasions, it showed the strongest inclination to approach the water and make its escape; it was not mischievous, and fed kindly on Indian Corn, dried pumpkins, and green twigs. I carried it with me for a considerable time while navigating on the western rivers, and it became with me a favorite, and source of frequent amusement. At all times guarding against an escape into running or deep water, I was in the habit of indulging it with a bath whenever I encamped at night or stopped by day, and a convenient stream or pool presented on the sand beach. I carried it in a barrel in my canoe, and to guard it from the intense heat of the sun, covered it with green branches, but these would not exclude the mosquitoes, which tormented it incessantly, and to such an extent that I could not resist its plaintive moans, and at length, most reluctantly determined to release it; I accordingly removed the leath by which it was held, and threw the beaver from me into the Mississippi, without the slightest expectation of ever seeing it again; judge then of my astonishment and delight, when in about ten minutes, having probably floated an half mile, I heard it whine at my elbow; I extended my hand, and again restored it to the barrel; and subsequently, during a thousand miles of

navigation, perhaps twenty times a day, I threw it into the river, when, after it became tired of its gambols, in swimming and diving, sometimes to great depths, and thrashing the water with its tail, it would again come to my hand with an imploring look, to be again taken into the canoe.

For near a month after my arrival at New Orleans, I was confined to my bed by extreme illness, and did not see the beaver; when convalescent, a friend carried me to his country house many miles from New Orleans, and one day, when asleep, in a hammock across the gallery, I was aroused by the well-known whine of my poor pet; it had that day been brought from the city by some plantation negroes, and turned loose, and in half an hour had singled out his emaciated master, and appeared to show evident symptoms of pleasure and excitement on the occasion. This animal always appeared sensible to kindness, and exhibited an instinct as acute as indeed seemed more than half reasoning; but not sufficiently acute, however, to escape death from the rifle of a Kentucky Boatman, who took it to be a straggler from some colony in the far distant west.

OF PAPER AND PARCHMENT.

Various are the materials on which mankind, in different ages and countries, have contrived to write their sentiments, as on stones, bricks, leaves of herbs and trees, thin rinds or barks; also on tables of wood, wax and ivory; to which may be added plates of lead, linen rolls, &c. At length the Egyptian papyrus was invented, then parchment, afterwards cotton paper, and lastly the common or linen paper. The Egyptian paper, which was principally used, according to the ancients, was made of a rush called papyrus, growing principally about the banks of the Nile from whence the word paper is derived.

The honour of the invention of parchment is usually ascribed to Eumenes, king of pergamus, who reigned about 245 A. C. though in reality the prince appears only to have improved the manner of preparing parchment, for the Persians are said to have used parchment, upwards of 300 years before Christ.—Paper from cotton rags, is a sort that has been in use upwards of 800 years, as is shewn by Montfaucon, from several authorities.

In the French king's library are MSS in this paper, which, by the character & other circumstances, appear to be of the 10th century.—*Recs Cyclo. Brit.*

DEFERRED SUMMARY.

Female Industry.—I believe there is not a city in the United States, where the females are more industrious than in Boston. From their infancy they are accustomed to the use of the needle, whereby they are enabled to gain a comfortable subsistence, if circumstances render it necessary. It is said by many, that the trifling sum they receive for different kinds of needlework is inadequate to their support, and that they are obliged to have recourse to dishonorable means in order to gain a livelihood.—However this may be, I know many females who can earn weekly by their needle from 4 to 5 dollars. Some are not so quick at the needle as others, and consequently cannot earn so much; many sew on the coarser kinds of work, which is not so profitable; still they can earn from \$1.50 to \$2 per week. A single female may obtain board \$1.25 per week, and if she earn \$2, the surplus, 75 cents, will clothe her decently and comfortably. I have no doubt it will surprise many to learn that a gentleman in Ann street, has employed for the last four months from five to six hundred females on different kinds of needlework the most of whom have taken the work from the store themselves, and returned it when finished. The different garments completed in that time amounted to the astonishing number of 20,000!

Improvement of the Connecticut River.—A convention of between 80 and 90 delegates, from Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Massachusetts, assembled at Windsor, Vt. 29th ult. to take into consideration the improvement of the Connecticut River. It was voted to petition Congress for aid in improving the bed of the river;—it was also recommended to the people of the Connecticut to concentrate their efforts on that object, and a committee of five persons was appointed to solicit funds and appropriate the same for the improvement of the bars.

MALANCHOLY.—A very serious accident occurred at the Mine of F. Tudor, Esq. in Sturbridge, on Wednesday last. A mass of rocks, near to which three men were at work, gave way, and two of them, Mr. McClellentick and Mr. Cleveland, were crushed to death. The other, a Mr. Sheldon, escaped with life, though his wounds were so serious that but slight hopes were entertained of his recovery. The bodies of Messrs. McClellentick and Cleveland were not found until nearly three hours after the accident, and then in a most shocking condition, being so dreadfully mangled, that they could scarcely be recognized as the remains of human beings.

New Invention.—Dr E. Fisher of Columbia, S. C. has constructed an instrument, for performing the Arithmetical operation of Addition. The instrument is a simple one, and with a little practice the process may be conducted with great facility and unerring accuracy. It has the appearance of a miniature piano, with nine keys, on each of which one digit is inscribed. In adding up a column, at every figure the corresponding key is touched, and the result appears, in every instance, through an aperture in the body of the instrument.

Fire Places.—A new mode of preparing kitchen fire places has been introduced in this city. It consists of a grate for coal, and a space above like a square oven, with iron shelves for baking.—Roasting, boiling and baking, can go on at the same time. The aperture to the flue is above the space. The whole, except the grate, is when necessary, closed, by a sliding shutter of sheet iron. Not only is cooking done excellently in this mode, but the smoking of chimneys is effectually remedied.—*Boston Palladium.*

DEATH OF MRS. MUNROE AND JUDGE HAY.

The wife of Ex-President Monroe died in Virginia on the 23d inst. She had been indisposed for some time, but was not considered dangerous, till two or three days before her death. Judge Hay, a son in law of Mr. Monroe died a few days previous. The report comes through the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser on authority of letters from Mr. Monroe himself.

The property belonging to the Buxton Manufacturing Company, situated on Saco River, about 7 miles from this place was sold at public auction at Buxton, on the 14th inst. It comprised a valuable water privilege 70 feet head, with about 200 acres of excellent land, several dwelling houses, stores, work shops, picker house, &c. and was bid off by Messrs. William Whittemore & Co. of Boston, for the sum of \$6000. This property, it is said, has cost the Buxton Company upwards of \$40,000!

Terrible.—The British brig Matilda, lying at Bonny, on the coast of Africa, exploded on the 13th May. How the accident happened never can be known, for every one of the ship's company, with upwards of one hundred blacks who were on board, lost their lives, the Matilda being riven to atoms.

A Good Housekeeper.—A baker living in this city, has not been out of his house for several years. He is apparently in good health and very corpulent. When Gen. Lafayette visited Philadelphia, he went as far as his front door to obtain a sight of that distinguished individual. His motives for remaining so constantly at home are not ascertained. *Phil. Post.*

A case has been decided in New York in favor of the N. Y. Daily Sentinel against Lee, Powell & Co. wherein the principle was confirmed, that persons receiving a newspaper, without ordering it discontinued, are liable in all cases for the payment of the same.

A pair of saddle bags having been found cut open in a small grove Covington, Illinois, Aug. 31, a search was made, and a man's body found concealed. He had been dead 4 days, and from his papers, it appeared his name was "Norman Grover, Tennessee." He had been robbed and murdered.

Commerce of Portland.—The total importation of Molasses into Portland since the first of the present month, has been about 5,500 hlds.; all from Havana and Matanzas, except one cargo, of 30,000 gallons, from Gaudaloupe.

Factory burnt.—The Factory and machinery in Grafton, Mass. occupied and improved by the Grafton Woollen Manufacturing Co. Peter Farnum, Jr. agent, were totally destroyed by fire on Saturday evening last.

Messrs. Papineau & Fisher appear to have become representatives of Montreal without votes. They offered themselves at the hustings as candidates—none appeared in opposition—and it seems they were then declared duly elected!

A Vermont paper recommends to its subscribers not to lend it. A most unpopular measure this would be, and voted down by a majority of fivesixths; for there are at least five newspaper borrowers to one newspaper subscriber.

Mr. James Heald of Winslow, raised this year, 60 potatoes weighing 68 lbs. and measuring one bushel; and one ear of corn having on it 578 kernels, 500 of which filled a half pint measure. *Kennebec Journal.*

Subscriptions to the amount of three millions of francs have already been collected in England, and forwarded to Paris, in behalf of the relations of the martyrs to liberty.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

An Act additional to "an act directing the method of laying out and making provisions for the repair and amendment of Highways."

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That for each County there shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice of Council, five Commissioners of Highways, who shall be inhabitants of such County and shall be commissioned by the Governor and shall hold their offices for four years.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That when a new highway, or common road from town to town, or from place to place shall be required, or when any highway, or common road already laid out and established, may with convenience be turned altered or discontinued, and a petition therefor shall be entered at any term of the Court of Sessions in any County, it shall be the duty of said Court to designate three of said Commissioners to whom such petition shall be committed; and they shall proceed to view the route of the highway mentioned in such petition, if they shall deem such view proper, first giving reasonable notice to all persons and corporations interested, of the time and place of such view.—And if after such view and hearing of the parties, they shall judge the same to be of common convenience and necessity; they or a major part of them, shall have power to lay out alter or discontinue such highway, or any part thereof, and shall also estimate the damages, if any, which any person or corporation may sustain by reason of such highway being laid out, altered or discontinued, and shall make a return of their doings under their hands with an accurate plan or description of the highway so laid out, altered and discontinued to the Court of Sessions, next after such service shall have been performed, and it shall be the duty of said Court to order such return to be recorded. And every road so laid out, returned and recorded, shall be afterwards known as a public highway.—And any person or body corporate, aggrieved by the doings of said Commissioners in estimating damages, may have the same remedies and processes as are provided by the act to which this is additional, in the same way and manner as if this Act had not been passed.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That for all services done by virtue of this Act, said Commissioners shall receive at the rate of three dollars per day, to be paid out of the County Treasury: Provided however, That when said Commissioners shall decide against the prayer of any petition, the petitioners shall pay them at the same rate for all services rendered by them in relation thereto; and said Commissioners shall have a right of action against, and may recover of all or any one of such petitioners the sums due to them respectively, if they shall neglect or refuse to pay the same.

SECT. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said Commissioners in the return they shall make of their proceedings in laying out, or altering any highway to give the owner of the land over which said way may be laid out, a reasonable time to take off all the wood, timber and trees, except such as may be wanted by the surveyors, or other persons appointed to make such road, for the purpose of making the same; and also to fix the time, not exceeding three years, within which such sum or sums of money, as shall be assessed in damages to the owners of land over which any high way shall be paid out of the County Treasury, and also to fix the time not exceeding three years, within which any highway may be laid, shall open and make the same.

SECT. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after the first day of April next, and that all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be and hereby are, from and after that time repealed. Provided however, That all petitions, for new highways or discontinuance of highways and all matters and things relating to the laying out or discontinuing highways, now pending in the several Courts of Sessions, shall have day, be proceeded in, determined upon and finished by said Courts in the same manner as if this Act had not passed.

IN SENATE, 12th March, 1830. This Bill having had two several readings, was referred to the next Legislature, and it was further ordered that it be printed three weeks successively in the State Paper, and in one other paper in each County of the State, the last publication to be made at least sixty days before the meeting of the next Legislature.

Sent down for concurrence. JOSHUA HALL, President. House of Representatives, March 13, 1830. Read and concurred. DANIEL GOODENOW, Speaker.

Cloth Dressing.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice to the inhabitants of Norway and vicinity, that he has erected and put in operation, at the centre of this town, a CLOTHING MILL, and will dress all cloth committed to him, according to his best abilities.

JOHN MARCH. Norway, Sept. 30, 1830. 14 3v

New Bargains.

C. J. STONE,

CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS, PORTLAND.

HAS just received from the New-York Auctions a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices, and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

LADIE'S Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix'd Cloths from 8 3/4 to \$8; 20 ps Tartan, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Colors 25 cts to 2 1/2 per yard; 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts; 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to 28 cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1-2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Ginghams; 50 doz. Cotton and Silk Flag Hdkfs 12 1-2 to 2 3/4; 2200 yds Bobbirett and Mecklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes \$2.75 to \$6; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to \$4; Superfine 4 1/4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts. Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1s; Sattinets; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worsted Hosiery; Silk do; Gentleman's and Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horseskin & Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lawns; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and col'd Cambrics; Plain and fig'd Bock, Jacket, Cambric & Swiss Muslins—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

Polishing Powder.

FOR cleaning Silver, Britannia, Blocktin, Brass and all kinds of metal ware, a very superior article neatly put up in papers price only 10 cents each, and warranted equal to the recommendation. Also a few superior hair Sieves, cheap. Likewise, a few sets China Ware, Decanters, Glass Lamps, Preserve Dishes, Glass Plates, Wines, Pitchers, &c., all of which will be sold cheap if applied for soon.

Just received at the Oxford Bookstore the American Quarterly Review for September—the North American Review for October. The Annals of Education and the Universalist Register for September. Also, the Vestal, or a tale of Pompeii; Authorship, or a tale of New-England over sea; Essays on Peace and War; Fausshaye, a tale; Friend of Health; Natural Theology, by Doct. Nichols; Conversations on animal economy, with a great variety of new Books.

ASA BARTON, Agent. Oct. 12. 3w 17

PROVIDENCE FACTORY

YARN.

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, GINGHAMS, BEDTICKING, STRIPES, Threads, Knitting Cottons, &c. &c. together with a large assortment of Leather and Morocco

SHOES,

warranted good.

ALSO—Men's and Boy's CAPS, Traveling TRUNKS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c. &c. sold wholesale and retail, by HENRY BAILEY, Exchange-Street, No. 3, Deering's Buildings, PORTLAND. 15

GENERAL DEPOSITE FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

S. COLMAN,

AGENT for Publishers of Books & Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality. Portland, March, 1830. 45tf

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of GOODNOW & PHELPS, is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

WILLIAM E. GOODNOW. WILLIAM P. PHELPS.

All debts due to the above firm, from April 13, 1829, to this date, are to be paid to the subscriber, to whom all creditors are to present their accounts. W. P. PHELPS. Observer Office, Norway, Oct. 4, 1830.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER will hereafter be published by W. E. Goodnow, who has become the proprietor.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, AT TWO DOLLARS per annum, or ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

All Letters and Communications intended for the Observer, must be addressed to the publisher, [POST PAID.]